

From the Richmond Times.

A DEMOCRATIC MONARCHY.

In our paper of Saturday morning, we copied an excellent comparison of the political creeds of Louis Napoleon and Lewis Cass, from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. To the same able paper, we are indebted for the following valuable reminiscence and application:

"Twenty-two years ago, in a report on 'Executive patronage,' in the U. S. Senate, Col. Benton thus prophetically foretold the course of Executive encroachments on Congress and the rights of the American people in this Republic:

"The whole of this great power will centre in the President. The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts. He has 'power' over the 'support' of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and may dismiss them, and upon the principles of human action, will dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate them in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions; but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subvert its capacity of resistance, chain it to the ear of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely, with than without the nominal check of the Senate. If the President was himself the officer of the people, elected by them, and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands; but it is the business of statesmen to act upon things as they are, and not as they wish them to be. We must then look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled—when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled—when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination by the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress."

"Precisely the bargain which Caleb Cushing (a passing good Democrat) openly proposed to the House of Representatives, under the Tyler administration, and which is now daily carried out without being positively acknowledged: Witness the appointment of Cushing himself to be a Brigadier General, when he turned Democrat; the release of Worth from arrest for a similar consideration; and the thousand appointments of men who have no sort of recommendation except that they are partisans of the President."

"We ask the people, if the time has not nearly come, when, in the words of Mr. Benton, we behold in our republic, 'the government of one man?' And 'what,' we ask again, with him, 'is the government of one man but a MONARCHY?'"

"When the nomination by the President can carry any man through the Senate?"

"No can deny this, after Pillow's confirmation. And his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress."

"The memorable case of Brinkerhoff & Co., were driven like sheep into the slaughter pen, and was almost a verification of even this black augury, but the rejection of the Lieutenant General bill shows that Congress may yet be made independent."

"When the principle of public action will be open and avowed, the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. Precisely the bargain which Caleb Cushing (a passing good Democrat) openly proposed to the House of Representatives, under the Tyler administration, and which is now daily carried out without being positively acknowledged: Witness the appointment of Cushing himself to be a Brigadier General, when he turned Democrat; the release of Worth from arrest for a similar consideration; and the thousand appointments of men who have no sort of recommendation except that they are partisans of the President."

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From the Nat. Intelligencer, Aug. 1.

NEW SCHEMES OF CONQUEST AND ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY.

Though every one must have foreseen the danger to be apprehended from the idle swords and evil examples which are the residuary consequences of the Texan-Mexican War, the Public is not, we believe, aware how near at hand is the moment when those swords are to find employment, and the example of first seizing territories of Mexico by an armed force, and then "annexing" them to the United States, is to be exactly followed out.

"Near at hand, did we say? The moment has already arrived! We give notice of it to Congress, who are kept in ignorance of it, and to the People of the United States, who are not dreaming of it, except the few, very few, who are in the secret of this conspiracy against the peace, the honor, and the reputation of our country—not to speak of possible consequences more appalling than the loss of all these, which have been already sufficiently compromised by the willful and wanton National war, just brought to a close, with results any thing but auspicious to the public weal."

Without further preface, we place before our readers, in the precise language of our authority, information upon which we place entire reliance:

"The arrangements are nearly completed for the contemplated new Republic, to consist of the Mexican Provinces on the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital, and Tampico and Matamoros as the seaports. General Sherman is at the head of the movement, and is now probably at San Luis in general council to make the final arrangements. Many have already gone from New Orleans to meet him; the American force will not be less than five thousand men. Our Government [the Executive] were consulted; but they said that they would neither aid nor oppose it. They will aid it, notwithstanding their declaration. They can leave arms, ammunition, &c., at Tampico, and on the Rio Grande, and let the invading force take them. Further annexation is the object, after the new Republic of 'SIERRA MADRE' has declared its independence of Mexico."

"I have a perfect horror"—adds our informant, in whose sentiment we entirely concur—"of this Annexation system. Texas and the recent Treaty Territory have been and will be the greatest curse that ever befell the country. We have only taken the first draught of the bitter cup, to the extent of the loss of twenty thousand lives and the expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars. Would to God that that were all that the affair is to cost us! It is, however, only the beginning. This new Republic is to be the second act in the drama; but which God in his mercy deign to finish!"

Our own warnings and protestations against the combination of speculators and politicians to bring Texas into the Union, and against the rapacious purposes of the authors of the late war with Mexico, proved unavailing. Onward they marched to the completion of their designs, trampling down all barriers of the Constitution which stood in their way. May this warning not be disregarded by either Congress or the People, but means be taken effectually to put a stop to this projected violation of our National faith, this scheme of National dishonor!

REVOLUTIONIZING MEXICO.

Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, asked the general consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether he has received information of the fitting out, by citizens of the United States, of an armed expedition to revolutionize certain of the Mexican States; with the intention of establishing an Independent Government; and if any, and what measures have been taken by the authorities of the United States to prevent such expedition."

The reception of the resolution was objected to by Messrs. Birdall, Jones, of Tennessee, and others.

We are glad that the attention of Congress has thus been called to a subject which, without such attention, may soon become one of very serious importance. We have already published an article from the National Intelligencer, sounding the alarm, and warning the country against this scheme of involving the country in a new war, for the sake of establishing a South Sea Republic in the North of Mexico, under the auspices of Brigadier General Shields. As throwing some light on this subject, we may copy the following advertisement, published in the New Orleans Delta, a paper which has frequently and approvingly declared that an organized plan to establish this new Republic was on foot, and was likely to be successful.

"BUFFALO HUNT ON THE RIO GRANDE."

All those desirous of joining in the Buffalo hunt upon the Rio Grande next fall, are requested to send in their names and address to the Grand Scribe of the O. O. O. on or before the first day of September next. They will state the number of persons in each party, their equipments, &c. Rifles, muskets, or "revolvers" must be furnished by each hunter. As the party may expect occasionally an attack from the hostile Indians roaming in that section of country, it is recommended that each party should be organized and drilled before meeting at the rendezvous. It is expected that many friendly Mexicans, skillful in the sport, and acquainted with the habits and haunts of the animal, will join the party. Due notice of the time of meeting, and the rendezvous will be given through the public press."

GEN. TAYLOR'S FIRST LETTER.

The following is among the earliest, if it is not the very first Letter which Gen. Taylor wrote in regard to the Presidency, and it contains this distinct and unequivocal avowal: "I am a Whig, and shall ever be devoted, in individual opinion, to the principles of that party." This declaration is not contradicted, but fully confirmed, in several of his subsequent epistles, and by the concurrent testimony of an hundred living witnesses. General Taylor is a Whig, and devoted to the principles of that party.

Wm. E. Russell, to whom the letter is addressed, is the Editor of the New Lisbon (Ohio) Palladium, who publishes the letter in his own paper, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Matamoros, July 21, 1846.

Dear Sir: By yesterday's mail I received your letter of the 19th June, and have given the subject to which it refers much serious reflection and consideration. I feel very grateful to you, sir, and to my fellow-citizens who with you have expressed the very flattering desire to place my name in nomination for the Presidency; but it becomes me sincerely and frankly to acknowledge to you that for that office I have no aspirations whatever. Although no politician, having always held myself aloof from the clamors of party politics, I AM A WHIG, and shall ever be devoted in individual opinion to the principles of that party.

Even if the subject which you have in your letter opened to me were acceptable at any time, I have not the leisure to attend to it now; the vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, so important to the interests of my country, demands every moment of my present time, and it is my great desire to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am sincerely yours,
Z. TAYLOR.

Wm. E. Russell, Esq.
Major General U. S. A.

On the 21 of January last the Editor of the Palladium wrote the General another letter, suggesting the propriety of his visiting the North and becoming better acquainted with the people in this part of the Union. This letter the General answered through a friend, and his answer is characteristic of the man. He said: "He could not consent, for it would be seeking what he had not yet sought, viz. the Presidency of the United States; that the people had brought him out without his solicitation, and, if elected, it must be done by their free and unbiased will. He said he was a man of peace; was EMPHATICALLY A WHIG, and would have voted for Mr. Clay at the last election if he had had the opportunity. That he fully approved the principles and exposition of the constitution by Mr. Jefferson, and did not agree with a late President in explaining the constitution as he himself might understand it; but to explain it as did those who made and nursed it as it were in their bosoms."

This is the man whom the Whigs of the Union have placed in nomination. He is an honest, upright patriot, incapable of dishonor and above reproach. If elected, he will prove himself a true Whig, a friend of peace and justice. He will restore to Congress its legitimate functions. He will discard the odious one-man power and permit the People's Representatives to legislate for the People.—Albany Evening Journal.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

Though now in private life, the opinions and political affinities of a gentleman who, like Mr. Blair, enjoyed more, perhaps, of the confidence of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, than any one living, cannot be regarded with indifference by the community. When, therefore, it was announced in the most authoritative manner, by a paper of the high standing of the New York Evening Post, that Mr. Blair approved of the principles, objects and nomination of the Utica Convention, there was a general feeling of astonishment, which was not allayed by the half-way denial of the Baltimore Sun, upon the authority of Mr. Senator Foote, of the truth of the Post's assertion. We believed the statement, for the simple reason that we did not think it probable that that paper would have made it unadvisedly. Mr. Blair has not left the matter in doubt. The following letter confirms, in our opinion, all the material parts of the Post's statement, for, although he intends to vote for Cass, he avows that his "heart" is with Mr. Van Buren and his principles. "We doubt whether the nice point of honor, the 'punctilio,' as he styles it, by which he thinks he is constrained to vote for his nominee, by his 'inveiglement in the Baltimore Convention,' will be appreciated by the people at large. His mere vote, however, is a matter of trivial importance—his influence will be all given to his old friend, Mr. Blair, a Kentuckian by birth, and a resident of Maryland, boldly avows that his heart is with the principles and candidate of a party, originating in hostility to the interests of the South, and based on geographical divisions! This is indeed an anomaly which, upon evidence less conclusive than his own avowal, we should not have believed. The bosom friend of General Jackson—the organ for some fifteen years of the Democratic party—the devoted partisan of the northern man with southern principles—when Mr. Van Buren chooses to drop the mask, not only does not condemn his conduct, but himself turns traitor to the interests of the South. Comment is unnecessary. We give the letter of Mr. Blair:

SILVER SPRING, July 27, 1846.
To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Dear Sir:—I find from an editorial article in your paper, that a friend has drawn inferences from a letter of mine, which its context will not warrant. I think that the wrong done New York by the chicanery, which silenced the voice of the Democracy of that State in the Baltimore Convention takes from the nomination of that Convention, all authority save with those individual members of it who were present, and did not then renounce it. It was my intention to have availed myself of the circumstances to which you have alluded in your editorial notice prevented. I became a prisoner, by participation in the proceedings to the close

and I cannot now plead my own wrong to exonerate myself. I shall vote the nomination simply upon principle. My heart is with Mr. Van Buren and his principles, and I shall not hesitate to say of him and them what I think, notwithstanding my inveiglement in the Baltimore Convention.
Yours,
F. P. BLAIR.

"EQUAL SUFFRAGE."

In the speculations on the result of the gubernatorial election, we hear the "free suffrage" doctrine of Col. Reid more frequently assigned than any other as the principal cause of his success. The Standard makes it one of the main grounds of its boasting. If we are to have Col. R. for Governor, and a Democratic Legislature to carry out the recommendations which he will make, the beginning will be made—must be made, in all good faith—of an introduction of this principle into our Constitution. Well—if we must have the expense and uproar of altering the Constitution, why halce the matter? If every man in the State, without property qualification, is to be allowed to vote for representatives in both branches of the Assembly—why not so arrange the matter that his vote may be worth its weight? If all the people are to vote equally—why not, in the name of common sense, let all the people be equally represented? What is the use of granting a man a privilege that profits him not? Why not give to one end of the State as many representatives in proportion to the number of voters as the other?

If we are willing to trust voters who own no land in choosing representatives to legislate over and tax the land,—why not trust the same voters to legislate over negro property? If we say this innovation upon the property basis is right—can we say an innovation upon the federal basis is not right? We are told, for instance, that on the federal basis, as fixed by the present constitution, one man in Hertford is equal to four men in Guilford in the power of choosing representatives; and we know that Western North Carolina, with a preponderance of nearly ninety thousand white population, has no more power in the Assembly than the East.—Is this right?—is it "equal"? If we are to make this large innovation upon the old doctrine, that taxation and representation go together,—why not "go the entire figure," and give to the voter a chance to feel his power?—not mock him with a shadow and withhold from him the substance.—Greensboro Patriot.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st has the following:
The whole number of Americans that were killed in the recent war, including the line of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2000 and the wounded at 10,000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one-fourth, say 1000, making in all 3000 deaths from battle.

This, however, bears but a small proportion to the number who have sunk under disease.

We state under the authority of several officers of rank, that on the left flank of the Castle of Perote, there are 600 American graves, all victims of disease.

A still larger number perished at the Capital—the deaths there for a considerable time were ONE THOUSAND MONTHLY, and we learn, that at no time did they fall below from 3 to 400.

The First Mississippi Regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania Regiments, recently returned, went, out 1800 strong, (900 each) brought home about 600 of their original number—about 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty—how many of the latter have since died is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee Regiments, also recently returned, lost 360 by death—neither of these regiments have been in action.

Capt. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, took down a company of 104 men, he brought back seventeen; he entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, he brought 19 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer, Col. Seymour. They were considered acclimated and actually suffered much less whilst in the lower country, than when marched into the interior, on the high lands. The Battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died; a large number were discharged with broken down, ruined constitutions; and many of them, no doubt have since gone to their graves, and the Battalion was reduced to thirtyfour men fit for duty!! On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had mustered upwards of 100 men, a single private answered to the call, and was its sole living representative! The Captain, the three Lieutenants, the four Sergeants the four Corporals, (every commissioned officer) were dead!

We have heard from officers of many other regiments, details very similar to those we have given above, which may be taken as about the fair average losses for all the volunteer regiments. The regulars did not suffer to the same extent.

Such is war! And such are the results over which we are called upon to rejoice. [New Orleans Bulletin 21st ult.

Mr. Gaillardet, in his last Paris letter, says: "LMARTINE has fallen from his 'pride of place,' and by his own fault, I think; but the eagle is only wounded, and some day with a sweep of its wings it will remount into those regions where, sooner or later, eagles must hover."

BRAZEN IMPUDENCE.

Every body knows, that, if Mr. Clay, or Mr. Webster, or Gen. Scott has been nominated by the Whig Convention, the Washington Union would have professed to be shocked beyond measure at the convention's bad treatment of Gen. Taylor; but, now that Gen. Taylor has been nominated the Union affects to be awfully indignant at the bad treatment of Clay, Webster, and Scott. Of Scott the official editor speaks thus:

"And Scott—the brave and gallant Scott—who fought from Vera Cruz to Mexico—who entered in triumph the city of the Montezumas, and through whose direct energy the olive-branch is now entwined with the late hostile banners of the United States and Mexico—he, too, has been pushed from his stool, to make room for a younger, not a better soldier."

The editor of the Union, the official organ of the Administration, says this, and says it without a blush. He says that the gallant Scott, who fought his way to the city of Montezumas, and by whose direct energy the blessings of peace are secured to our country, "has been pushed from his stool to make room for a younger, not a better soldier."—Well this is true—the gallant Scott has been "pushed from his stool to make room for a younger, not a better soldier"; he has been pushed from his proud position at the head of the victorious armies of his country to make room for Gen. William O. Butler; ay, the brave and war-scarred old veteran, after winning his way to the centre of the enemy's country through the fire and blood of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapulapeac, and raising the stars and stripes of the Republic upon the loftiest spires of the capital, found himself suddenly degraded from his command, called on to surrender up his authority to a comparatively inexperienced volunteer, and ordered for a trial before a court composed of his subordinates, and upon charges preferred by his subordinates; but, thank God, this gross outrage, this pushing of a glorious old veteran "from his stool to make room for a younger, not a better soldier," was not perpetrated by a Whig convention or by the Whig party, but by the infamous administration which recognises and uses the Washington Union as its organ.

That the editor of the Union, with all the facts of Gen. Scott's monstrous treatment by the Administration before him, can have the audacity to taunt the Whigs with Gen. Scott's having been "pushed from his stool to make room for a younger, not a better soldier," is to us among the mysteries and the marvels of human nature.—Louisville Journal.

COL. PAINE.

The election of this gentleman, affords us just cause of exultation. It gives the lie direct, on the part of Chowan, to the slanderous aspersions that have been cast upon him by Loco Foco Editors and demagogues. We have received a letter from Edenton communicating the gratifying result, which we make the following extract:

"In regard to the Candidates, I would only say, that the Whigs may look to this as a glorious result in our County. Col. Paine, who has been a representative from this County for so many years, the Whigs will have the pleasure of seeing once more in the councils of our State. The Democrats of our County, (as well as those of other parts of our State) have endeavored by the most slanderous reports to injure his reputation in every manner possible, but sadly have they failed. The people have come out strongly and supported not only him in the course he has taken, but shown themselves thankful to Gov. Graham, for having appointed a man, who was capable for any emergency. But what still more shows their zeal for him, is this:—we have had another pseudo Whig, running on his own hook—and Col. P. has not yet returned to his home, has not seen any of his fellow-citizens, and does not even know, that he has been a candidate. In conclusion, I can only say, if the other parts of our State, are only as sound as old Chowan every thing is safe."

GEN. CASS AND THE PROVISIO.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says—"Gen. Cass in a letter pledges himself, if elected, to veto the Wilmot Proviso." Indeed! He will veto the proviso, will he? and leave it to be adopted by the Territorial Legislature, as he declares that "it is morally impossible" such Legislature "can ever re-establish" slavery. Very sound man, that Gen. Cass, in regard to the Proviso! Congress, he says, has no power in the premises; but the Territorial Legislature has and can, if it will, allow slavery, but that it won't.

Now Southern Democrats, you who have pledged yourselves that you "will, under no political necessity, whatever, support for the Presidency" such a "person," where is your platform? Was there ever such trickery to win votes as this shirking the Proviso, by way of the veto, merely that it may be adopted and enforced by the Territory.—Raleigh Register.

Distresses of the Returned Volunteers.—It is a melancholy fact that many of the Volunteers who have just returned from the war in Mexico are already left penniless amongst us, while their bodily infirmities render them unfit for the labor by which they formerly earned their daily bread. Some of them are at a distance from their homes, having come from the interior of the State to join the companies to which they were attached, and are without the means to carry them to their friends. The occasion demands some immediate effort to be made in their behalf, for surely they are deserving of it. Phila. Ledger.

Better raise one cabbage than be totally idle.

CAROLINA WA
Salisbury,
THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 27, 1846.
FOR PRESIDENT
GENERAL ZACHARY
OF LOUISIANA
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE
OF NEW YORK

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.
We give to-day all the election just over, with a few Counties. It will be that Mr. MANLY has been elected or of the State, (though reduced majority; and a determination of the political members elect to the General Assembly, we incline to the Whig Party still retaining the body. What has produced it is needless for us now to mention a moment attempt to explain the returns will be satisfactory every candid man of the is the result of a want of ties known and acknowledged by large majorities, and have slipped in through the extreme. But it is plain; the only remedy hereafter—to be thorough sake of the principles of the party, so highly prize, essential to good government. Carolina is Whig by tradition in his senses will predict that in November, ZACHARY man of the people, will of the State, we think we have the hardihood to speculate on the causes of this result, but confidence in the justness of our whole armoury for election for President, we have apparently lost. Let us assure our brethren that the failure to elect as large a majority as last no depressing effect upon but that we will carry the majority against Cass. This thing is necessary. We resolve to be at the polls exertions to secure a triumph fame as a State, and we of our Party—and of the fathers of the Revolution alone in all their struggle of the Country, their descendants, and advocates of our cause, bend all same end.

LOCOFOGOS.

Just before the election of the 7th instant, the report that Mr. Crittenden, a candidate for Governor, had to a man in Cincinnati abusing HENRY CLAY, was presented as saying that for years an incubus to Mr. Crittenden's friends got wind of it denouncing the Anderson or Anderson to have received the letter. They denied indignantly ever written such a letter or that they had ever written from Mr. Crittenden the fabrication first sent Anderson, of Cincinnati letter. He at once pointing it. Then they L. Anderson. It turned was no such man in the cornered, they sent a letter to Washington to some Locofoco members of the letter themselves, we rebased scheme, and asked letter should be sent on covered that it was never Anderson nor J. L. Anderson, who had written "he was out of the again, so far as the and forgery were concerned Anderson happened the country. He had left letter overlook him He immediately replied no less a fabrication for it was attempted him. He knew nothing of the truth made out of it. All the evidence which the fabrication had taken from them, and proven to be false, and er with infamy all writing it up. So that the authors were completely foiled attempt to array against Mr. Crittenden's foco meanness to succeed by